

Staughton's Address
ALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,
AND BY DAVID AND WORCE,
THE ADDRESS
Delivered at the
Land Office and
General Agency,
removed to 6th Street, near Bow
where persons are repre-
sentatives of an Agent may be
called in this city, in which the
purchase of the purchases of the
as failed to avoid themselves
of the Act of Congress
1821, can, through the
office, have their re-
lief, or declarations filed, if
made before the 10th
conformably to the Act
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N. B. VAN ZANDT
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PUBLIC NOTICE
HE subscriber having decided
to sell the office, has engaged
the late firm of J. B. and
J. B. Holmead's, and that of his own, repre-
sentatives by the square, 50 cts.
per succeeding insertion, 25 cts.
communications, and letters relating
COLUMBIAN STAR, must come to
post paid. In every in-
where this is not attended to by
agents, the postage will be
d to them.

JAMES B. HOLMEAD
J. B. Holmead's, in the
street, next door to Mr. John
Holmead.

Fuller's Works
Uniform Edition.

NIE first Vol. of this work
the public in two editions, one
corresponding in style
with the two editions of
the Author's life. Some
have been received of Dr.
John Sayre, now printing in Eng-
land. The publisher regrets to say
that the subscription is not sufficient to def-
end the expenses of the American
work.

He hopes this suggestion will
entice him to proceed in the
work, as fast as the copy
from England. Let it never
be the first Theological Work in
the United States, but the
first to support in the
great and generous people.

The work will be comprised in
volumes 8vo, besides the Mem-
orial, which will be delivered to sub-
scribers a volume, in good sheet
and handsomely lettered. Sub-
scriptions received by Lincoln & Edwards,
John Sayre, New York—C. A. Jewett, Baltimore—and Anderson
and Washington City.

mar. 2—tf.

DRUGS,
Medicines, Dye Stuffs

JOHN DUCKWORTH has
received from New York and
Philadelphia, a fresh supply of Drugs,
Inc. Also, a general assort-
ment of articles, viz.

Walking Canes,
Razors and Razors Strips,
Antique Oil, Cologne Water,
Soaps, Wash Balls,
French Playing Cards,
Dressing and Fine Teeth Comb,
Charcoal and Coral Teeth Comb,
Soda Powders,

Hudson's best Japan Blacking,
Also, Miller's Cough Drops,
recommended for Consumption
and other diseases.

Congress Spring Water, a
new discovery.

feb. 2—tf.

To Let,

TWO three-story BRICK
houses are pleasantly situated
in Greenleaf's Point, adjoining
the residence of Commodore Rodgers
in this city, commanding an
elegant residence for a large
family. Spacious couches
are attached to the
door is a pump of excellent
water. They will be let separately
to a good tenant, the term
moderate. Inquire at the
office, 16—tf.

Ward's View.

FOR SALE, a few copies of
the History, Literature, and
of the HINDOOS: including
a full description of their
Customs, and translations
of their principal Works; in two
vols. Ward, Missionary to
the 2d edition, carefully abridged
and greatly improved. Inquire at
the N. E. corner of Market and
Street of said city; or at this
feet. The celebrated
Johnson, notwithstanding his
ardour for classic learning,
confesses, that "compared
the conversion of sinners, elation
and erudition are less
nothing." The ablest preach-

ers 2—tf.

PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

RELIGION

SCIENCE

The Columbian Star.

The Warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind,
Than his who fashions and improves mankind. COLUMBIAN.

I.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1822.

[No. 33.

COLUMBIAN STAR,

ESTABLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

ANDERSON & MEEHAN,

NORTH E STREET,

WASHINGTON CITY.

—Three Dollars per annum,
before the first of June; Four
if payment is deferred to a sub-
sequent period.

Advertisements by the square, 50 cts.
per succeeding insertion, 25 cts.

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COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.
See the qualifications of a Gospel
Minister?

Concluded.

There must be "a divine
No man must take to him-
self honour, unless called of
as was Aaron. How can
preach unless they be sent?
displays his sovereignty in
to office whomsoever he
His call is delivered not
by angels: it is not heard
for railing, but contrariwise, blessings!
Being defamed, said Paul,
we intreat, being reviled, we bless,
being persecuted, we suffer it.—
How charming the voice that re-
turns not evil for evil, nor railing
for railing, but contrariwise, blessings!

How beauteous do the feet of
that minister appear, who ap-
proaches his flock clothed with
humility. If he must be greatest,
he will acquire the elevation
by becoming the servant of all.—
How charming the voice that re-
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know there were some, who were not for receiving these smaller subscriptions. From such charitable feelings to the poor he would dissent; because they were founded on a mean and erroneous view of the real goodness of the heart that gives. Those subscriptions were not to be estimated according to their pecuniary amount, but by the spirit from which they proceeded, and by those feelings of sympathy and Christian love, which had prompted the individuals in question, from raising thirteen pounds in the first instance, to contribute fifty thousand.

It cannot be doubted sir, that this disinterested and noble measure was planned by the directing blessing of God. Dr. Carey, whose low origin is the greatest honour that can be conceived, was raised by the grace and power of God, to that high elevation which he now occupies. It was divine Providence which raised up such a man, and gifted him with these extraordinary mental endowments. Nor was he alone; there were Marshman and Ward: they too were exalted by that great Master who can never err in the choice of his ministers. It was also remarkable, and it had always raised his hope, that their society had proceeded to occupy the station and place best adapted to their design. They had laid their foundations large, and low, and deep; because a building was to be raised of extraordinary extent, and of unrivalled splendour. It was to be no Babel of earthly pride and vanity, and when raised to its highest pitch, it would reach a point never to be surpassed on earth. Their missionaries had proceeded to acquire the knowledge of the various languages of the East, and to translate the scriptures into them. He remembered that when it pleased God to send his Son into the world, the Old Testament had been translated into the language of all learned men, in the Septuagint version, and this rendered it impossible that it could ever be charged upon the Christians as their work. Remarkable and analogous also, at the time of the reformation from Popery, the dawning of a second glorious day from a night of Egyptian darkness, the discovery of printing, and the revival of letters, gave a wide circulation to divine truth, beyond any thing that had before opened to the human intellect, or to human discovery. He naturally connected those thoughts with such a man as Dr. Carey; and he rejoiced that it had pleased God to let him live long enough to witness from Dr. Carey and this society, the removal of that reproach which attended our processions in India. They had heard of the peculiar character, the different inventions, and the military talents of the Hindoos; but we had always made them subservient to our own purposes, and little consulted their real advantage. Here we are endeavouring to confer upon them real benefits, by attempting to communicate to them happiness in this world, as a pledge of felicity in the next.

This was a design of deep reflection, of courage, of resolution, and of difficulty. It was, he repeated, no slight enterprise. The God of this world had entrenched himself behind barrier after barrier, but much of the darkness that prevailed had been chased away by the light and power of truth; and the missionaries had shown to mankind, and the inhabitants of Europe, that what had been reported of the inoffensiveness and innocence of the Hindoo character, was all an abominable falsehood of him who was a liar from the beginning.

In India the female sex had been reduced to the lowest degradation. The spirit of Christianity being absent, power triumphed over weakness, and cruelty over benevolence, that was degraded and insulted, which should be raised and beautified. Practices prevailed there, the most abhorrent to our nature; children destroying their parents, mothers gave up their infants, and the dark being of the demoniac idolatry seemed to trust in his sure and never failing efforts.

This, sir, is the beginning of a great and glorious work, that will be crowned with complete success. With pleasure he heard of the formation of schools, and that the natives in some instances, shewed a greater eagerness to receive our instructions, than we sometimes see in this country. At the same time, this is not the only field of your exertions; the wretched and the miserable are the objects of your care wherever they are found. While you send to the East, you are mindful of the West also; and the negro slave receives from you the liberty of the gospel. Oh! may you ever tread in the footsteps of your heavenly Master, who was appointed to preach the gospel to the poor, to heal the broken-hearted, to release the captive, and to diffuse universal happiness and comfort.

It was glorious to be engaged in such a cause; and he congratulated from his heart the gentleman who was called to the chair on this occasion; he congratulated him self, and though he could not expect to witness the extended result of their labours, yet he humbly hoped that when they took their station in another and a better world, they should see with a fuller and higher feeling, all the benefits that shall arise from their success. He looked forward to the period when their success would be most complete. This was the glorious morning of a blessed day, and it would introduce the brightness and beauty of the full meridian. They were engaged in a service in which angels would rejoice to be employed; a cause to which God has condescended to communicate his special blessing; and that cause which he blessses cannot fail.

Rev. F. A. Cox, of Hackney, said, that he would not expiate on the period when this society first began; when a few assembled to consult on this great subject. He could not say what interest superior and angelic spirits felt; but it was not reasonable to suppose that they could look on such a scene with indifference; he would, however, give expression to the feelings of his own heart, and to the simultaneous feelings of all persons in that assembly, by adopting those emphatic words, What has God wrought? When they looked at the connection between the agency employed, and the result produced, they ought not to fail in their vigilance and exertion, but to trust in the Lord Jehovah, in whom is everlasting strength.

While he congratulated them on the degree of success already attained, he could not but see more reason for painful than pleasurable emotions. A vast proportion of the world remained still unenlightened by the gospel. Millions were still in darkness, while few comparatively had received the light. The light only bordered on many nations. Empires were still to be won, regions to be traversed, for almost the whole world was still lying in wickedness.

Regarding the natives of India, they would proceed in the course already pursued. Their imagination traversed over new and untried regions. Geography discovers new scenes to excite the pious and pleasurable feelings of the mind: and it was for them to ascertain the religious, or rather the irreligious character of these countries which are now brought to light, that the counsel and glory of God may be revealed among them.—The questions were, What is the condition of man? What could they do for his moral and religious welfare? What can be done by the effects of Christian benevolence, to meliorate their miserable and unhappy condition? Never let it be said, that they wanted zeal and ardour in the great and glorious cause in which they were embarked. Let them never want zeal, and with the word of God and his blessing, they would never want the most glorious success!

FROM THE BOSTON RECORDER.

Rev. Mark Wilks, of Paris states in his address at the last annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, that while the gospel is spreading in Switzerland, it is gaining ground in France also; that beside a Bible Society and a Tract Society in the capital, in successful operation, a society was established in the first week of May, for the abolition of the slave trade; that there is an extraordinary movement in that country, and that a set of men is arising, devoted to preaching the simple doctrines of the gospel. It must be added, that a missionary association is also formed, from which a small sum has already been transmitted to aid the funds of the London Society.

Islands of Java and Sumatra.

The Dutch government not favouring the religious instruction of the Javanese, Mr. Robinson, the Baptist Missionary at Batavia, has relinquished that scene of discouraging labour; not without leaving behind him some fruits of his labours—and gone to Bencoolen, Sumatra. Gov. Raffles and the English missionaries there, have received him very cordially, and there is a great probability that he will secure a stated congregation, composed of several different descriptions of people.

The last accounts from Calcutta, are favourable not only to the intelligence, prudence, and zeal of the missionaries, but to the gradual improvement of moral character among the Hindoos. They are becoming more and more attentive to instruction, and individuals among them are not unfrequently found inquiring the way of salvation, professing a conviction that

they cannot be saved by the superstitions of their fathers.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

Mr. McKaag, a Scotch Minister, acquainted with the native Irish tongue, has been employed the last year as a missionary to the Irish, by the committee, and stationed at Ballina, in the county of Mayo. Twenty-six plain and pious Irishmen have been employed as day and Sabbath readers of the Irish Scriptures; and their monthly journals have constantly afforded the committee much pleasure and delight. Much good has been effected. Many souls have been brought out of darkness into the light of the gospel.—This society has under its care 90 schools, which contain 7000 children.

Mr. Chamberlain, Baptist missionary at Monghyr, in India, died at sea on the 6th of December, 1821, after his embarkation from Calcutta, on a voyage for the recovery of his health. His intention was to have proceeded either to the Cape, or to England. His remains were committed to the deep in lat. 9° 30' N. long. 85 E.

DOMESTIC.

MISSION TO THE CHEROKEES.

A continuation of the Journal of this mission, as kept at Brainard, is published in the Herald, from Jan. 2, to June 4, 1822. It contains additional evidence of the valuable labours and happy influence of the missionaries, in preaching, and in visiting and communicating religious instruction to families. The schools are highly useful, and contain from 30 to 50 children of each sex.—The Rev. Mr. Marshall, of the Methodist connexion, and Mr. Jack, visited the mission family in January. Mr. Marshall gave an edifying sermon on the love of God in giving his Son to die for sinners. More preachers and interpreters, and more schools are called for in different places. An Indian convert, John Brown, Jr. died in January last, who was, two years since, in heathenish darkness. His brother and sister, also believers, were the means of persuading him to learn to read the new Testament, which issued in his salvation. His conduct was exemplary, till his death from consumption. Mr. Butrick and John Arch had been absent 2 months, visiting and instructing the ignorant, and were every where kindly received. Mr. Hoyt found one white family on the borders of the Cherokee nation, the children of which were so totally ignorant of letters and of religion, that not one of them could tell who made them, who made the world, or who is the Saviour. In one family was sheltered and fed a poor desolate Indian woman, and her son ten years of age, all of whose relations had been murdered for the supposed crime of witchcraft, shortly before the birth of this lad. She was spared solely on account of her peculiar circumstances. Who will not labour and pray, that an empire so cruel as that of the prince of darkness, may be destroyed from the earth, and that of the Redeemer established? And as this great work is to be accomplished in the use of means, who does not desire to be a voluntary instrument in the hands of God, to effect a purpose so benevolent.

RELIGIOUS.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

Observing in a number of the Columbian Star, a wish expressed to obtain accounts of revivals of religion for publication. I forward this, which I lately read in letters from Elder George Waller, of Kentucky, to his father, Elder William Waller, of Spotsylvania, Va. In his first letter dated Buck-creek, S. C. 17th June, 1822, he writes thus.

"A more important period in my ministerial life has never been than the present, late last fall, a revival of religion took place in two churches 10 miles N. E. of Shelbyville, and continued all the winter, during which, and part of the spring, they received and baptised about 200; in this time my soul became enlarged for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom, as also for poor sinners, and a well directed Providence which never fails in its operations, all difficulties were removed out of my way, when the churches under my care (Bethel first) were visited in abundant mercy, with the outpourings of the holy Spirit, so that 152 were added to them by baptism, beginning with the 2d Sunday in March, since which I have baptised 31 at Bethel, and 16 yesterday at Buck-creek; 53 have been baptised at Buck-creek, and in all probability there will be 28 or 30 more baptised at our next

meeting—there are 4 churches under my care, and all of them are now enjoying the blessings of the revival, my whole time and feeble talents are necessarily and cheerfully employed; and if ever there was a time when my poor services were owned and blessed of the Lord, it is now. At our last meeting I baptised my second daughter and eldest son, now in his 21st year, and my third daughter appears to be seriously impressed with the importance of religion."

In another letter dated, August 5th 1822, he says :

"Again I take my pen to let you know something of the progress of the work of the Lord, it is now five months, since I began to baptize in the churches under my care and I have baptised 230: 19 yesterday at Buck-creek, making 94 received by baptism into that church since the revival commenced, appearances are still very flattering at this place; it would be vain to undertake to describe the many striking instances which have occurred in this revival; suffice it to say, that white and black, old and young, male and female have shared in its blessings." Persons from 13 years to seventy have been the subjects of this work, and it is allowed by all, that the clearness of evidence given of a real work of grace, is equal, if not surpassing any thing of the kind, within the recollection of the oldest professors here.

This place is beginning to be very sickly; one of the first baptised at Buck-creek, a young sister in her 16th year, was taken sick on Monday evening, and died on Saturday evening; I was with her about ten hours of her illness, during which time I witnessed as much resignation, and as great confidence in God, as in any case coming under my observation; she observed, that she had committed her soul into the hands of the Lord, and that Jesus was more precious to her than her tongue could express, that she had nothing to fear as to the eternal world; and, with a countenance calm and undisturbed, she talked of her burying clothes, where she was to be buried, and requested me to preach her funeral sermon: this gave me great comfort, as she was one of the first fruits of my labours in the revival, time would fail me, to tell of the most profligate and deistical of our day, persons of every rank in society coming over to the cross and submitting to the ordinance of baptism, it would make my father's heart rejoice were he here to witness the scene.—

A Correspondent.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

Observations on Baptist State Conventions.

The plan for bodies of this kind, if I am not mistaken, originated in the Charleston Association. It has been lately discussed in the Hudson River Association, where a favourable disposition was shown towards it.

The practice of Associations among the Baptists, has been found very convenient and profitable, and I would by no means suggest any innovation upon it. Let these bodies move on in their present course: they are popular, useful, and edifying assemblies. I know none, in any denomination, that not one of them could tell who made them, who made the world, or who is the Saviour. In one family was sheltered and fed a poor desolate Indian woman, and her son ten years of age, all of whose relations had been murdered for the supposed crime of witchcraft, shortly before the birth of this lad. She was spared

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POETRY.

HOLY DYING.

Calm is the passing hour,
When death with sovereign power
throws o'er the righteous and his heavy chain:
Nor doubt, nor dread attend,
While round him lovd ones bend;
But peace essential meets the body's pain.

He sees the links of earth
Part; and his final birth
To perfect holiness, with raptur'd eye;
Behind, a vale of tears,
In cloud and shade appears;
Before, the Heaven-light fields of promise lies.

His friends hang round and weep,
White, like an infant's sleep,
The chilling agony of death steals on;
And o'er his eye the glaze
Falls, and the spirit's blaze
Shakes for grace, and all of earth is done.

How silent, like the breath
Of morning, was that death!
No agony, nor torturing thought was there;
And what a holy smile
Pays round those lips the while,
And how, like heaven's own arch, that brow is fair.

O I may my footstep tread
This path by virtue led,
And God's own daystar, till I sink in dust;
And when I lay me down
To sleep, O may the crown
Shine on my eye, that circles round the just.

MISCELLANY.

The following account of the ceremony attending the taking of the veil, in a convent of the order of barefooted Franciscans, is extracted from "Sketches of Scenery, Manners and Customs in Spain," published in the Rhode Island American, and furnished by a gentleman, whose long residence in Spain, and habits of intelligent observation, amply qualify him for the task. The delusion which leads the young and the beautiful, endowed with every qualification to adorn and benefit society, to seclude themselves for life, is remarkably exemplified in this account. It is impossible not to admire the firmness of purpose which sustained the mind of this young lady; but the impression left on the heart of the reader is that of melancholy regret, that if she was actuated by mere delusion, she thus prepared the way for future unavailing sorrow at her rashness; and if it was the result of true devotion, that she did not rather exert herself in active efforts to promote piety, to relieve distress, and fully to exemplify, in deeds of faith and charity, the genuine tendency of the religion of Jesus. Star.

The subject of it was an interesting young lady, who had just entered her sixteenth year, the daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants in Cadiz. She had been the gayest of the gay—the pride and delight of her doting parents, and an object of tender regard to more than one of the ardent youths of her acquaintance. Surrounded by every thing that could make life desirable, every thing to attach and bind the young heart to the world, she suddenly conceived the resolution of retiring from its alluring blandishments, and of devoting herself to prayer and penance within the walls of a convent; and to add to the surprise, she made choice of this order, by far the most rigid and severe of all those of Cadiz. Her parents were astonished and grieved at the intelligence, and endeavoured by every persuasive means, to engage her to relinquish a determination so fraught with deprivation and suffering, and which, by reason of the delicacy of her health and the tenderness of her education, they feared she would not be enabled to sustain. At a loss for the motive of so extraordinary a resolution and conjecturing that it might have arisen from some disappointment of the heart, they made frequent entertainments, to which were invited all the young men of her acquaintance;—and gave her to understand that they would freely give their consent to her union with any one of them on whom she could place her affections. They imagined and hoped also, that if her heart were not engaged, it might possibly become so, by affording her such frequent opportunities of seeing and conversing with the young and the gay, and that they might thus wean her from a resolution to which they were so opposed. But all was unavailing—she declared that her heart was, and ever would remain unengaged, except to God, and that all men were to her indifferent. They even took her long journeys, in the hope of abstracting her attention from this object of exclusive meditation, by means of the varying scenes thus presented. Even this measure was ineffectual, and she returned to Cadiz, still more resolved than ever to complete the sacrifice. Her parents, finding her inexorable, at length, with bursting hearts, yielded their consent, and an early day was named for her entrance upon the duties and severities of the novitiate.

The time fixed was St. John's day, now three years. As I was intimately acquainted with some fair cousins of the young lady, and slightly with the family, I obtained, by accompanying the former, a seat among those assigned to the relatives, and had thus an opportunity of witnessing the whole ceremony without obstacle. We repaired to the church of the convent about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was decorated for

the occasion with damask tapestry and festoons of flowers, and the marble floor was strewed with odiferous plants and flowers of all descriptions. We seated ourselves near to the high altar. The mother Abbess, attired in the robes of the order, and attended by the holy sisterhood, soon after entered from the convent, and seated herself on the opposite side, while the nuns placed themselves over the choir, behind a screen of lattice work, through the apertures of which their dark eyes might be seen glancing, as they viewed with eager gaze the congregation below. Shortly after, the young lady made her appearance, accompanied by her parents and family. After the usual ceremony of signing the cross with holy water, she made a reverential homage to the grand altar, knelt sometime before it, and then seated herself on the left hand of the mother Abbess, directly in front of us. I had a fine opportunity of examining the fair self-devoted victim. She looked perfectly composed and apparently happy. Her face was naturally one of great expression, and her extreme youth, and the peculiar circumstances in which she was placed, threw around her an air of the most melancholy interest. Her large dark eyes were kept turned towards the ground, and nearly concealed by the half-closed lids and long black lashes, except occasionally when they were turned, with an expression of solicitation and consoling tenderness, on her parents, whose swollen and inflamed eyes bore evident marks of recent tears. Her shape was that of the sylph—her colour of the clearest brunette, and her coal-black hair of the most luxuriant growth. She was dressed in the richest and most elegant manner, in white tamboured muslin. Her hair was covered with a profusion of diamonds and arranged in the most tasteful way. On her head she wore a superb white *mantilla* of broad Flanders lace; round her neck were several strings of very large pearls, and in her ears large drops of brilliants. As soon as they were seated, mass was performed in the most solemn manner, at every altar in the church. The whole congregation, which was numerous to crowding, seemed to join the ceremony with uncommon devotion. All knees were bent, and all eyes turned towards the altars. At such a time it would not do for me to be singular, so I found myself compelled to join in the services.

After the performance of mass, a short and appropriate discourse was pronounced by the Priest who officiated as preacher to that community of nuns. He dwelt upon the serious nature of the obligations which the candidate for the novitiate was about to take upon herself; called upon her to examine well into her motives for retiring from the world, and into her capability of complying with the sacrifices demanded by the strict rules of the order, and concluded with a defence of monastic seclusion, and a short prayer that God would strengthen the resolution of her who was about to become his bride, and enable her to support the painful conflict and overcome the world. The interesting novice paid the most undivided attention to the discourse, and appeared unmoved at the fearful picture of the austerities and privations enjoined by the vow she was about to take.

As soon as the sermon was over, the young candidate advanced with a slow and firm step to the great altar, and falling on her knees before the holy shrine, remained some minutes in silent but earnest prayer. Upon her return to her seat a solemn and impressive chant was commenced by the organ, accompanied by the voices of the nuns and those of the choristers, together with the instrumental musick engaged for the occasion. The effect was inconceivably grand and imposing. The deep, mellow tones of the pealing organ, the powerful and harmonious strains of the numerous instruments, and above all, the shrill but sweet and touching melody of the nuns, all employed in the execution of a piece admirable for its beauty and solemnity, and reverberating among the lofty pillars and arches, now swelling and now dying away along the aisle, and re-echoed from the numerous side chapels, produced sensations altogether indescribable. I felt for the moment, the nothingness and vapidity of the concerns of this world, and could almost have consented to join with the composed and angelic being before me in renouncing them for ever.

The musick ceased, and the officiating Priest advancing towards her demanded her name—*Maria Dolores*, the name, and one of the numerous appellations of the Virgin was the reply. The solemn vow was next pronounced in a firm and composed voice and

apparently with the greatest satisfaction and most sincere self-devotion. A chaplet of flowers was now offered to her acceptance, but she gently put it away with a few words to the reverend father, expressive of her complete renunciation of the world and all its vanities and allurements. At this interesting moment there was not a dry eye in the crowded congregation, save only those of the lovely enthusiast, who appeared to look consolation on all around—the parents and family wept aloud, and I must confess that I could not repress my own indefinable but powerful emotions. During the whole of this impressive ceremony the organ was giving out the most enchanting and mournful strains. At length a crown of thorns was presented to her, which she took and immediately placed on her head. A crucifix was then given her, which she kissed and pressed to her bosom, and lastly a wax taper was placed in her right hand;—which three objects are considered as symbolical of the humility, faith and vigilance required by the vow just taken.

The mother Abbess now advanced with a pair of scissors, and in a moment severed her beautiful and luxuriant tresses close to the head. The lovely victim smiled upon her with the utmost complacency, and appeared perfectly unconcerned at this ruthless dismemberment. Not so the female bystanders, who expressed to each other the "pity" that such beautiful locks should be so wantonly cut off. She was now conducted through a small door behind the great altar leading into the convent, and after a few moments' absence reappeared. But what a contrast she now presented to her former appearance! All her finery, all her jewels and ornaments had disappeared, and she now advanced habited in the coarse, deep brown, woollen tunic of the order, with a heavy black veil of nearly the same texture, and on her delicate snow-white feet were nothing but soles attached by straps round the instep and ankle. Her veil was drawn aside so as to discover the face, and if in her former dress she looked lovely, her new garb had given additional interest and beauty to her appearance. A new chant, of a more lively character, was now struck up by the organ and choir.

A crown of triumph, highly ornamented, was placed on her head, and she was saluted by the mother Abbess with a kiss. The nuns also advanced from their recess, with their faces covered, and approaching, each in turn drew aside her veil, and saluted their new and youthful sister in like manner; immediately upon which they all, amidst the sobs of the relatives and the sighs and half-expressed regrets of the congregation, retired into the convent. It was over, and I returned home oppressed with the most disagreeable and painful reflections occasioned by the mournful scene I had witnessed.

How attractive must be that superstition—how powerful that mistaken sense of duty to God, and how complete and undoubting that faith, which could impel such a being, so young, so lovely, so gay and so admired, and under circumstances the most trying and difficult, to such a sacrifice! which could induce her to spurn at all the pleasures and allurements this world can hold out, and enable her to sustain with such stoical fortitude and calm resignation a renunciation so formidable and appalling both in its effects and duration!

The duties which devolve upon the novices in this order, are many and severe, and the hardships and privations which they suffer, are such as one would suppose hardly any female frame and constitution of body could support. It is the duty of the novice to rise before the earliest dawn of day, ascend to the belfry and ring the bell for early matins, to wait upon the mother Abbess, to perform many other disagreeable offices for the space of one year. All who profess, or are candidates for admission into this order, wear the garb I have described both in summer and winter—they are prohibited the use of linen, sleep on the bare boards, and eat no animal food except on occasion of the admission of a novice. Their fastings and penance are very frequent and severe, and their religious duties arduous and continual. Such were the obligations and such the sacrifices to which this delicate and tender girl voluntarily subjected herself—yet she performed her novitiate, though not without experiencing a severe indisposition, during which her life was several times despaired of, and at the expiration of the year allowed as a period of probation, made a solemn profession for life, and is now forever shut up from the world. Her parents and family have the privilege of seeing her at the grating of the porch on certain days of the year,

when they are allowed a short period for conversation. The nuns of this order never leave their convent, not even when dead—they are buried in the garden attached, which is enclosed on every side by the high walls of the building. They employ their leisure hours in making small articles of ornament and use, such as work baskets of straw, needle cases and children's toys, and also in needle work, embroidering handkerchiefs, and in the rearing of singing birds, all which may be had, for a trifling remuneration, at the convent.

FROM THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE, ON HEARING THE WORD.

"The landscape has our praise, But not its Author." Cowper.

There are few scenes which receive more universal admiration than the beauties of nature. They have afforded a theme for the poet, and a model for the painter; and in every age nature, in her plain attire, has enlivened the imagination, and called into exercise the best feelings of the heart.

Nothing has a greater influence to elevate the mind and awaken action to the dormant energies of man, than the view of a lofty mountain, or the stream, which, as it rolls along its rocky bed, breaks the silence of the forest; while the cultivated fields waving with the fruits of autumn, or decked in the loveliness of spring, cannot fail to kindle even in the savage breast the most delightful emotions.

Upon scenes like these the eye has often rested with delight, while the heart has not swelled with one emotion of gratitude to that Being, "who crowneth the year with his goodness," and scatters around us in profusion the blessings of his providence. While the imagination feasted upon the beauties of nature, the soul was not filled with love to the Author, and to every thing like holy adoration was cold and lifeless.

With feelings not unlike these, many have entered the sanctuary of God, and listened to the harmonious accents which fall from the lips of the ambassador of heaven. The powerful eloquence of the speaker may indeed awaken the sensibility, and please the fancy, yet the heart remains perfectly indifferent to the imperious mandates of the Sovereign of the Universe. The music of a well-toned voice falls sweetly upon the ear, and the soul is kindled into transport, while the conscience secure and undisturbed slumbers over truths of everlasting moment.

Often, too, have we seen the tear of sympathy flow, and the benevolent feelings of man called to action while the sufferings of a fellow mortal were brought to view; and the heart remains unmoved while hearing the story of a Saviour's love, or beholding the wretched condition of apostate man painted in its true colours. True, the talents and eloquence of the speaker receive their due applause, the elegance of his style is sufficiently commended—but here the speculative hearer stops. He has gained his object and he goes no farther—the gratification of his taste was all he sought, and this found, he is content. Thus in a thousand instances the imagination is regaled with a metaphor or a smooth flowing style, when the soul is left to perish for the bread of life. When with a docile, child-like disposition, the hearer should have sought instruction from the word of truth, and have applied to his own conscience the message from heaven; he has searched with a critic's eye for some inaccuracy of expression; and with the cold heart of a sceptic has scrutinized every sentiment which was expressed.

The glories of the upper world are presented as motives to influence to a course of obedience, and are disregarded—eternal life is proffered, and not one feeling of pious devotion, or of humble adoration of that Being who provides it. No love is found in the heart for Him who purchased our redemption from eternal death, or a single emotion of gratitude to the preserver of our lives and author of our blessings.

Depraved indeed must be the heart which regards only the instrument, and applauds only the manner.

N. C.

The following account of the distressing drought in the state of New York, is applicable, in its most melancholy features, to the middle states generally, we believe, but that it is to this neighbourhood we know too well:

NEW YORK, SEPT. 9.

Truly Distressing.—A gentleman who has been through the southern part of Ulster and the whole of Orange counties, informs us that the drought in that direction is distressing beyond any former experience. Vegetation is almost extinguished, and the many streams, rivulet, and rivers, which coursed their way in a

northerly direction, to the Hudson, are literally dry. The Walkills, which is the great reservoir of the waters flowing from the Shawangunk Mountains on the west, and a high range of lands of some ten or twelve miles on the east, no longer presents a volume of water, which has heretofore filled its channel; the bottom is bared, and the aquatic plants have died, and are in rapid decomposition. Farmers have to go miles for water for their families and for their stock, and the mills are so much overrun, (those of them which can do any business,) that the consumption of flour in the country is more than their supplies of water can accomplish. On the whole, the farmers in this luxuriant country labour under severe calamities; and their depression of spirits is in accordance with their blighted prospects.

SLAVE POPULATION.

Niles' Register contains several valuable tables on the population of the United States. Among them is one giving the progress of slave population, which stands thus:

In 1790,	697,697
In 1800,	896,349
In 1810,	1,191,346
In 1820,	1,531,435
Supposed, In 1830,	1,962,200

The free whites are considerably gaining on the amount of slaves.

The Edinburgh Scotsman, in an article on the subject of Slavery in America, remarks—

"Our anti-jacobins have been very eloquent upon the existence of slavery amidst the boasted freedom of America. But before they indulged in invective, it would have been wise to inquire who were the authors of the evil. Other nations may have a right to taunt the Americans on the subject, but assuredly we have none. The slavery existing there is the misfortune of America—but it is the crime of Britain. We poured the foul infection into her veins; we fed and cherished the leprosy which now deforms that otherwise happy country."

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

Cure for the bite of the Rattle-Snake, or other venomous animals.

We have had the pleasure of a conversation with Dr. Joseph Moore of Gibbonsport, Mississippi, who informs us that during 18 years residence in that climate, there have come under his particular care, thirteen cases of the bite of the Rattlesnake and Moccasin (the latter of which is more venomous than the Rattlesnake) and that he has found the following a certain and immediate cure.

The remedy was introduced into Europe from Asia, by Sir William Jones, and has the confidence of the Medical faculty wherever it has been applied.

Give to a grown person, a teaspoonful of the Volatile Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, or what is commonly called Spirits of Hartshorn, in half a wine glass of water, every half hour until the symptoms disappear, binding at the same time, a linen cloth of 3 or 4 thicknesses wet with spirit unmixed with water, to the wound. The cloth to be wetted in the spirits every five minutes.

If the wound has been given some hours before the application can be applied, it should be scarified freely round the bite with a knife or lancet, before the wet cloth is laid on.

The most severe and obstinate cases have been known to yield to this remedy in a few hours.

Very great care ought to be taken that the Spirits of Hartshorn should be kept tightly corked, for if exposed to the air it soon loses its efficacy.

A few days ago, a tree was felled in the place called Reedy Bottom, in Halifax county, Va. for the purpose of obtaining honey from a nest of bees, supposed to be located in the tree, when was found as motley a set, perhaps, as was ever assembled in so small a compass. In the hollow of the tree were found four raccoons, three flying squirrels, four grey squirrels, one fox squirrel, a scorpion, hornet's nest, and a screech owl. On the falling of the tree, whether by the power of attraction we will not say, but it so happened that it fell on the nest of a hornet, commonly called yellow jacket. After the assemblage had in a measure dispersed, the hive was broken up, and five gallons of honey obtained therefrom.

feb. 16—tf.

To Leb.

TWO three-story BLDGS. on Greenleaf's Point, adjacent to the residence of Commodore Leib, are pleasantly situated in this city, commanding a fine view of the Potomac, and a delightful residence for a large family. Spacious comfortable stables are attached to the rear of the house. The door is a pump of canvas. They will be let for \$100 per month, and to a good tenant, the manor house, the stable, the coach house, &c. &c.

Congress Spring Water.

feb. 2—9t.

DRUGS.

Medicines, Dye

John Duckworth

Received from New Y.

Philadelphia, a fresh supply of

oines, &c. Also a gen-

Fancy articles, viz.

Walking Canes,

Hat, Hair, Cloth, Teeth,

Razors and Razor Sticks,

Pomade in jars and tubs,

Antique Oil, Cologne Water,

Soaps, Wash. Balls,

French Playing Cards,

Dressing and Fine Tech-

Charcoal and Coral Tied

Soda Powders,

Hudson's best Japan Bl.

Also Miller's